8th Grade English

Chapter 2: Nouns

Lesson 1: Kinds of Nouns

* A noun is a word that names \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* There are several ways to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Common and Proper Nouns
  + A common noun is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a person, place, thing, or idea.
    - Common nouns are not usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
    - Ex: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + A proper noun is the name of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ person, place, thing, or idea.
    - Proper nouns are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
    - Ex: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Concrete and Abstract Nouns
  + A concrete noun names a thing that can be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
    - Ex: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ names an idea, feeling, quality, or characteristic.
    - Ex: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Collective Nouns
  + A collective noun is a word that names a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    - Ex: Community, audience, staff, panel, crowd
  + Some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ name specific groups of animals or sometimes people.
    - Ex: pack, herd, colony

Lesson 2: Singular and Plural Nouns

* A\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ names \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ person, place, thing, or idea.
  + One astronomer saw a star.
* A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ names \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ person, place, thing, or idea.
  + The astronomers saw many stars.
* Plural Noun Spelling Rules

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| **Singular** | **Rule** | **Plural** |
| Star  Planet | Add –s to most nouns | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Gas  dish | Add –es to nouns that end in s, ch, sh, x, or z | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Radio  Hero | Ad –s to most nouns that end in o  Ad –es to a few nouns that end in o | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Galaxy  Ray | For most nouns that end in y, change the y to I and add –es.  When a vowel comes before the y, just add –s. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Half  Life  belief | For most nouns that end in f or fe, change the f to a v and add –es or –s  Just add –s to a few nouns that in in f or fe | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Sheep  species | For some nouns, keep the same spelling | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

* The plurals of some nouns are formed in irregular ways.

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| **Singular** | **Plural** |
| Man | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Child | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Foot | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Mouse | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

Lesson 3: Possessive Nouns

* The possessive form of a noun shows \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + **Rudy’s teacher** discussed the Martian atmosphere.
    - Shows the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between Rudy and his teacher.
* You may use possessive nouns in place of longer phrases.
  + We saw photos of the moons of Mars.
    - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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| **Noun** | **Rule** | **Possessive** |
| Singular  Mars, planet | Add an apostrophe and –s. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Plural ending in s  Canals, rocks | Add an apostrophe | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Plural not ending in -s  Women, children | Add an apostrophe and –s | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

Lesson 4: Compound Nouns

* A compound noun is made of two or more words \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The parts of a compound noun may be written as
  + A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ word
    - Liftoff, spacecraft
  + Two or more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    - Rocket engine, peanut butter
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    - Light-year

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|  | **Singular** | **Rule** | **Plural** |
| One word | Liftoff | Add –s to most words | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
|  | Wristwatch | Add –es to words that end in ch, sh, s, x, or z | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Two or more words or hyphenated words | Rocket engine  Mother-in-law | Make the main noun plural. The main noun is the noun that is modified | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

Lesson 5: Nouns as Subjects and Complements

* A noun can be the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a sentence or it can work as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* A subject tells \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are often subjects.
  + **Comets** are made of ice, dust, and gas.
  + **Astronomers** often describe them as dirty snowballs.
  + The **tails** only appear when comets come near the sun.
* A complement is a word that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Three kinds of complements are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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| **Complement** | **Definition** | **Example** |
| Predicate noun | Renames or defines the subject after a linking verb. | Carolyn Shoemaker is an **astronomer**. |
| Direct objects | Names the receiver of the action of the verb. | She has discovered many **comets**. |
| Indirect objects | Tells *to whom* or *what* or *for whom* or *what* an action is done. | One of her discoveries gave **astronomers** a thrill. |

Lesson 6: Nouns in Phases

* Nouns often appear in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Such phrases add \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to a sentence.
* Nouns as Objects of Prepositions
  + An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the noun or pronoun that follows the preposition.
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ often appear in sentences as objects of prepositions.
    - Mount Wilson is an observatory **in *California***.
    - Edwin Hubble made many discoveries **at the famous *observatory*.**
* Nouns as appositives.
  + An appositive is a noun or pronoun that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ another \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + An appositive phrase is made up of an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
    - The Milky Way, **our *galaxy***, is one of many.
    - Edwin Hubble, **the famous *astronomer***, proved this.
  + Note that you should use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before and after the appositive phrase if the information isn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to understanding the preceding noun or pronoun.